

The Saturday Gazette.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

WILLIAM P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHARLES M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OFFICE,
Bloomfield, N. J.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, GENERAL NEWS AND LOCAL INTERESTS. \$2.00 A YEAR—IN ADVANCE

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THE
SATURDAY GAZETTE,
BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.
AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL
OF LITERATURE,
EDUCATION,
POLITICS,
GENERAL NEWS,
and LOCAL INTERESTS.

It is generally acknowledged to be the equal of the best newspapers published, and superior to most country papers. It is a matter of pride to those towns which it so ably and well represents.

To sustain these assertions, it would be easy to give a large selection from opinions of its readers and patrons which constantly come to hand. But the paper will speak for itself.

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W. M. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

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May 2-bam

Banks, Insurance, &c.

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OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

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July 26-ly

PEOPLES Savings Institution,
443 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held this day, a dividend of the rate of 7 PER CENT PER ANNUM FREE OF ALL TAXES

was declared on all deposits entitled thereto on the first of May, payable on and after May 15th.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal from May 1st. Deposits made on or before May 2d, will draw interest from May 1st.

This Institution will remove on or about April 25th to its new Banking room, number 448 Broad St., under the Continental Hotel.

H. M. RHODES, President.
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June 18

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HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.

to suit all ages. The

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The Finest and Largest Assortment of

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BURT'S LADIES',

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TEN WIDTHS TO EACH SIZE.

A full assortment of these well known goods constantly on hand, together with

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May 30—em.

GO TO

CRAWLEY & STAYNER'S,

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.
SPEECH OF SENATOR CUTLER, OF MORRIS COUNTY.

From "The Iron Era" of May 28, 1874.

MR. PRESIDENT: This bill is a step forward in the right direction; the principle of compulsory education is new in New Jersey, but not new in other States, or in other countries.

The power, strength and prosperity of a nation, and of a State, both moral, intellectual and material, is in the education of the people, and an educated soldiery are invaluable.

I see a smile upon the face of a distinguished Senator (Sewell) but I need only to remind him and you, Senators, that the success that crowned the Prussian arms with a glory in the late war, was the result, to a great degree, of an educated soldiery—for in Prussia compulsory education is an accomplished fact—her people are an educated people—her soldiers are an educated soldiery.

No stability of all governments, especially elective, depends upon the intelligence, patriotism and virtue of its citizens, and the end of all government is the happiness and security of its subjects, for, in the words of a distinguished statesman, "Human happiness has no perfect result but freedom—freedom none but virtue and virtue none but knowledge."

It is said in objection to the bill that the State has no right to control the time of the child—that the time of the child is the property of the parent—but I need only remind the Senate that the State has heretofore legislated for the physical improvement of her children, and forbidden the parent to utilize and make merchandise of the strength of his child in its early years, and until the child arrives at such an age that labor will prevent and hinder the full and perfect development of its strength. And since the State has exercised her power in securing proper physical development to her child, she should exercise the same power in securing mental improvement and instruction.

Legislation would dare to repeal the existing law regulating the labor of children, nor would a succeeding Legislature be willing to repeal this law. It may be eroded—it may be imperfect—but let us adopt the principle engrafted upon our laws, and let subsequent Legislatures modify the law if it be found imperfect, improve it if it be crude, and amend it if it be defective.

But it is urged that the school accommodations of the State are inadequate to educate the children of the State; that the passage of this law will compel the building of large school-houses, and entail additional expense upon the school districts to secure proper and sufficient accommodations.

It is true that the State imposes an annual tax upon her people sufficient to secure free schools, and afford education to the children of the State, "without money and without price" and yet the school accommodations are so insufficient and inadequate that the children cannot be accommodated, and that because of such want of accommodation the bill will prove imperative.

If this be so, then the greater necessity for the passage of this law, to enable the people to speedily wipe out the stain upon the fair name and name of our State. Is it not a disgrace to the State? And ought we not to remedy it at once? And when we, as Jerseymen, boast of free schools, we can truly say with pride that not only have we a system of free schools, (of which our State has a better, and none equal), affording to each child a free education, ought we not, at the same time, be enabled to say with equal pride, that we have school accommodations sufficient and ample for every child in the State?

But it is said, larger school houses will have to be built. Admit it, Mr. President, but thanks to a system inaugurated a few years ago, a large fund has been accumulated, and is rapidly increasing, from the sale and rental of the lands of the State under water. A fund, which has thus far been held sacred by the Legislature for school purposes, and may it ever be a source of fund and which in a few years will be sufficiently large, that the interest alone will maintain free schools without the imposition of a dollar of tax upon the people, and the State by a general law which I had the honor to introduce, authorized the Trustees for the support of free schools to loan that fund to the several school districts of the State for the purpose of building school houses, thus enabling the different districts to increase their school accommodations, without imposing onerous tax upon the people, and allowing the several districts a term of years to pay back the loan, with the annual payment of interest.

The imposition of such tax the people do not feel. But I regret to say, that since passage of this law, school districts, since passage of this law, school districts have in some instances been unable to obtain loans from the fund, because there was no money on hand, and yet a loan of some eighty five thousand dollars has been made to one corporation, and upon which no interest has been paid for more than a year, as I have been informed. Senators! This is wrong. The school money of the State should be utilized for the benefit of the schools of the State; it is exclusively educational money and should be loaned to school districts for educational purposes, and by loaning the money to school districts for the purpose of building school houses, you can make no safer or better investment, and in the language of a Massachusetts man you would "put your money where it would do the most good."

Sensors, let me impress upon you the necessity of insuring upon the utilization of the school fund for school purposes. School districts need this money for building school houses, and if further legislation is necessary to secure the loans to the district, let us legislate for such an object at once; it is a laudable, a praiseworthy object. Corporations can secure loans without trouble upon the open market. Let us identify the school fund with school houses and the educational interests of the State.

But it is said the time has not yet arrived to adopt the principle. Why not? Is there a Senator on this floor when he reads the official census returns but regrets that it is his country that shows the greatest proportion of people who are unable to read or write. There is a just and honest pride—a pride that makes your heart swell, and your blood to course through your veins with quick and electric throbs—when you reflect that you represent an intelligent, virtuous, industrious and honest constituency.

Mr. President, is the time not yet? There are in New Jersey to-day 286,444 children between the ages of five and eighteen years, twenty five per cent. of whom (nearly 75,000) attend no school of any kind, and only about fifty per cent. (143,000 about) attend school on the average about half the school term, being only about five months and seventeen days of school attendance in a year, and yet the amount expended for the support of the schools during the last year was nearly \$2,000,000, made up of the following items:

Two mill tax, \$1,207,331.00
State appropriation, 100,000.00
Township school tax, 51,313.33
Interest upon surplus revenue, 53,363.30
District and city school tax for teachers salaries, 442,845.48

\$1,854,539.11

And yet this large amount of money is expended in the teaching of about one half of our children; it is ample to educate all. The same amount of money could be as judiciously used in the education of the whole of the 286,444 children as it the one-half of the children were required to attend school, and our able State Superintendent in his report well says:

"Absenteeism and irregular attendance are the two evils which more than all others combined prevent the accomplishment of the full measure of good of which our system is capable."

It is, Mr. President, a sad, a lamentable fact, that with the ample provision made by our State for the education of the children, such a large number of children are permitted by their guardians and parents to grow up in ignorance, and as a necessary consequence, in vice.

And just here, I am reminded, and I desire to call the attention of the Senate to a sad, a painful fact, and which I had the honor to introduce and advocate, permitting women to be elected as School Trustees, and in that law I can see a valuable aid in securing the attendance of children in our public schools. For women, as Trustees do take a more lively interest, give more time and attention to the general success and efficiency of our public schools than men. And I would delight to take the members of the Senate to some school districts in my County among the mountains and by ocular demonstration show them that women make more efficient Trustees than men, and that those districts who have been wise enough to elect women as Trustees could not again be induced to elect men Trustees, for the heart of woman is in the work of education, and as has been well said, "where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." The children are their treasure, their treasures are in the school room, and they devote their time, attention and heart to the success and efficiency of the school work.

And if you, Senators, would impress upon your County Superintendents the policy of advising and insisting upon the several school districts under their jurisdiction to elect women as Trustees, they will find their schools better regulated and governed, scholars taking a higher standard morally and intellectually, and their own cares and duties as County Superintendents largely decreased and greatly lessened.

Steve Hobson, this law is not oppressive, nor tyrannical, it provides that children between the ages of eight and thirteen years, shall attend some public or private school, for twelve weeks in each year, six of which weeks shall be consecutive, or be instructed at home for at least twelve weeks in each year, in the branches usually taught in the public schools, unless the child be physically or mentally incapable of attending school, or the parent by reason of poverty be unable to comply with this act.

The act avoids the enforcement of heavy penalties, and recognizes that inestimable privilege of home education immediately under the eye, care and supervision of the mother, and prevents the imposition of a fine when the parent or person having the custody of the child shall by reason of poverty be unable to send the child to school.

The act is beneficent; its object is good; the State is discharging its duty in educating her children; it is a step onward in the right direction—let us pass the bill—the State will be stronger, more powerful, more prosperous. She will be a power among the other States, and the children and the mothers will hereafter rise up and bless us.

For the Saturday Gazette.

SITTIN' IN THE GROCERY.

A SITTIN' THER—CREMATION—WHAT MRS. JINKS SAID—WHAT BETSY DID FOR—A GROWLING—WHAT BETSY SAID—THE END ON IT.

We were all on us sitting on the bar, in the Grocery, a dangle of our legs and a kicking of our heels agin the sides, and a kind of considering and a talking, when the groceryman he comes to the sugar-bari on which Cuff Gumbo was a sitting, and a sticking of a pin in Cuff's trousers, says he, "what do you think about cremation?"

Cuff jumped off the bar, a feeling to see whether the pin was a hurting on him, and all the rest on us jumped off, a feeling of our trousers, but a saying nothing, but a thinking that the groceryman had trot up a new "Tom Collins" trick from Newark, when he was down after groceries.

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"I don't tink much ob cremation, boss," said Cuff, "if dat's what you call it, now mind I tell you. I've got civil rights, boss."

and I'm gwine for to have 'em—and if you is gwine to run pins in dat way, den I say serve 'em alike."

Mrs. Jinks, she was a waiting for the sugar and a eyeing of us, and then says she: "Yes, cremate the whole lot on 'em. It would be the best thing that could be done for the neighborhood, but there wouldn't be enough ashes left of the whole lot on 'em to put in a baby's thumb—and law sue a-mee, there wouldn't be anybody as knows 'em that would be a hankerin' to preserve it. They are all on 'em soaked with whiskey, that they'd burn like shavin's." And then she give all on us such a look, as though she consid'ed us put a payin' for, and then a looking at the sugar the groceryman had been a giving of her, and then at the dakey who had been a sitting on the bar, as though she had a prejudice agin the Civil Rights Bill that Summer fit and died for.

"Dat ar women's got a tongue!" said Cuff. "I'm mighty glad, I is, dat she's mos' as smart as 'em!"

"Fagin'!" says Pat Finnegan—"beddy, that's mighty fine—is that what you mane by civil rights? Oh, the bloody naygur!"

It wouldn't be no kind of use to be a telling of you all that we were a talking of at the grocery that night, but we kind of discussed Mrs. Jinks, and thought it was rather hard of her to be a talking the way she did, and to be a defining of our characters.

Pat Finnegan said he "to k a drop of the chryster now and then," but it was to "bringtlen his nerves."

Pete Wattles said that he "didn't drink 'cause he liked it, but he was worried with 'em in his gizzard," and 'twas the only thing that would cure it."

Joe Ropes said he "couldn't bear the stuff," but he "took it for the rheumatism."

Steve Hobson said he drank it "to be a guttin' of it out of the neighborhood, and if everybody was a followin' of his example there wouldn't be none to speak of, nor no work for the wimmen's prayin' land."

Cuff, he sat a grinnin', as each one on 'em was a telling of their complaints. It was provoking to see that dakey a grinnin' and a chuckling, and a shaking of himself.

"Twig the naygur," says Pat, "Is that Civil Rights, sure, to be a sputterin' and a grinnin' and a chucklin', and a shakin' to be a telling what it's all about?"

We all on us agreed that it was unevill in the dakey to be a chuckling, and Pat was for movin' on him out of the grocery, when says Cuff "I drink it 'cause I love it!"

We all on us reckoned there warn't nothin' to laugh at in what that dakey was sayin', and we got a talking about mean neighbors—so he were a injurin' of their neighbors by talkin' agin 'em—a working agin 'em and so on.

Steve Hobson, he'd been a tryin' of two or three trades, and hadn't succeeded very well in any on 'em, so he tried another but he couldn't make much headway, partly because he hadn't the brains and partly because he didn't know how. I reckon, if the truth was known, he was always a hearing things, and because he was always willing to listen, he found lots of people who were always willing to tell him something just to see him get his back up and growl. Well, Steve had heard lots of things, and we were all on us sitting on the bar, a hearing of him tell his trouble.

His spite was terrible agin another concern in the same line of business that appeared to be a prospering more than us was, and he was down on it, and all who got their work done there. Steve thought the other concern had no right to be a doing of any business, and they were a persecutin' of him by continuin'—they warn't of no account no-how, and the el-laws as run it warn't anybody